



## Security Council

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### **Letter dated 17 December 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, which contains an account of the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 ([S/1995/234](#)).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

*(Signed)* **Oh Joon**  
Chair

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992)  
and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea



## **Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea**

### **I. Introduction**

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014.
2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Oh Joon (Republic of Korea) as Chair and the representatives of Chad and Jordan as Vice-Chairs.

### **II. Background**

3. By its resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on Somalia and, by its resolution 751 (1992), it established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the embargo. Subsequently, in its resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1916 (2010), 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013), 2142 (2014) and 2182 (2014), the Council introduced exemptions to and further defined the scope of the arms embargo. By resolution 1425 (2002), the Council established the Panel of Experts on Somalia, which was succeeded by the Monitoring Group established by resolution 1519 (2003). By paragraphs 1, 2 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008), the Council imposed targeted measures (a travel ban, an assets freeze and a targeted arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee. In the same resolution, the Council also introduced certain exemptions to those measures. In resolution 2036 (2012), the Council imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not the charcoal originated in Somalia. In resolution 2093 (2013), the Council partially suspended the arms embargo for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia.

4. In its resolution 1907 (2009), the Council imposed a two-way arms embargo on Eritrea, as well as targeted measures (a travel ban, an assets freeze and a targeted arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee. The Council expanded the mandate of the Committee to enable it to oversee the implementation of those measures. The Monitoring Group, the name of which was changed to the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, was mandated to monitor, investigate and report on the implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 1907 (2009). In the same resolution, the Council also introduced certain exemptions to the targeted measures. On 5 December 2011, the Security Council adopted resolution 2023 (2011), expanding the restrictive measures concerning Eritrea in the areas of “diaspora taxes”, the Eritrean mining sector and financial services.

5. The Security Council extended the partial suspension of the arms embargo for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia on two occasions: in resolution 2142 (2014), for a period of six months, and in resolution 2182 (2014), until 30 October 2015. In resolution 2182 (2014), the Council authorized, for a period of 12 months, Member States acting nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships, such as “combined maritime

forces”, to interdict charcoal and arms being transported in violation of the sanctions measures in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia extending to and including the Arabian sea and the Persian Gulf.

6. Further background information on the Somalia and Eritrea sanctions regimes can be found in the 2013 annual report of the Committee ([S/2013/791](#)).

### **III. Summary of the activities of the Committee**

7. During 2014, the Committee met six times in informal consultations, on 10 January, 21 February, 27 March, 15 May, 5 September and 10 October, and also conducted its work through written procedures. During the reporting period, the Committee sent 40 communications to Member States and regional organizations on the implementation of the sanctions measures.

8. On 10 January, the Committee was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Acting Head of the Department of Safety and Security and the Coordinator of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group. During the Committee’s informal consultations of 21 February, the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator presented the first report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator submitted pursuant to paragraph 23 of resolution 2111 (2013) ([S/2014/177](#)). During the same meeting, pursuant to paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013), the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group presented the Group’s assessment of the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia in establishing logistical infrastructure for arms management and instituting arms control procedures.

9. On 27 March, the Committee received the midterm briefing from the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group, in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 2111 (2013) and paragraph 13 (l) of resolution 2060 (2012). During its informal consultations of 15 May, the Committee entered into a dialogue with the National Security Adviser to the President of the Federal Government of Somalia, Abdirahman Sheikh Issa. On 5 September, the Committee was briefed on the Security Council’s visit to Somalia of 13 August 2014. During the same informal consultations, the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator presented the second report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator submitted pursuant to resolution 2111 (2013) ([S/2014/655](#)). The Committee also discussed with the Monitoring Group its findings regarding the recovery of Somali assets located overseas, as well as the interdiction of charcoal at sea.

10. During the informal consultations held on 10 October, the Monitoring Group presented its final reports on Somalia ([S/2014/726](#)) and Eritrea ([S/2014/727](#)), submitted pursuant to resolution 2111 (2013). The Committee also considered the recommendations of the Monitoring Group. In addition, the Committee had discussions with the National Security Adviser to the President of the Federal Government of Somalia and the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations, in connection with the Monitoring Groups’ final reports.

11. On 11 March, 10 July and 15 October, the Chair presented to the Council the 120-day briefs on the work of the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 11 (g) of resolution 1844 (2008).

12. Following on from the meeting held in Paris in 2013, the Chair convened two further meetings between the Government of Eritrea and the Monitoring Group. These were held in Cairo on 14 February and in New York, by videoconference, on 28 July. Both meetings were constructive, substantive and forward-looking.

13. The report of the Federal Government of Somalia submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraphs 9 of resolution 2111 (2013) was circulated to the Committee on 7 February. Two further reports of the Federal Government of Somalia submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 2142 (2014) were circulated to the Committee on 13 June and 18 September respectively. The Committee also received two reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2036 (2011), one from Saudi Arabia on 6 February and one from the United Arab Emirates on 24 October.

14. On 7 May, the Committee adopted the implementation assistance notice providing Member States with recommendations on the interdiction of charcoal from Somalia.

#### **IV. Exemptions**

15. The exemptions from the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea are set out in paragraphs 7, 10 (g), 11 (a) and 12 of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 2142 (2014) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2182 (2014). The exemptions from the asset freeze on Somalia are set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1844 (2008) and those on Eritrea in paragraph 14 of resolution 1907 (2009). The exemptions from the travel ban on Somalia are provided in paragraph 2 of resolution 1844 (2008) and those on Eritrea in paragraph 11 of resolution 1907 (2009).

16. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to consider notifications and requests for exemptions. In 2014, the Committee received nine notifications pursuant to paragraph 10 (g) of resolution 2111 (2013). The Committee also received 12 notifications pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 2142 (2014), six notifications pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2142 (2014), one notification pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 2182 (2014) and one notification pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 2142 (2014). Furthermore, the Committee approved one request pursuant to paragraph 7 and four requests pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 2111 (2013), as well as two notifications pursuant to paragraph 14 (a) of resolution 1844 (2008).

#### **V. Sanctions list**

17. The listing criteria for the Somalia sanctions regime are contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008), paragraph 1 of resolution 2002 (2001), paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 2060 (2012) and paragraph 43 of resolution 2093 (2013). The listing criteria for the Eritrea sanctions regime are contained in paragraph 15 of resolution 1907 (2009).

18. The Committee listed two individuals and delisted two others from the sanctions list related to resolution 1844 (2008). The Committee issued four press releases in this connection. At the time of reporting, there were 13 individuals and one entity on the

sanctions list related to resolution 1844 (2008). There are currently no names of individuals or entities on the sanctions list related to resolution 1907 (2009).

## **VI. Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group**

19. Members of the Monitoring Group travelled to Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In Somalia, members of the Group were able to undertake regular visits to Mogadishu, Hargeysa and Garowe, but much of the south of the country remained inaccessible. The Government of Eritrea did not permit the Monitoring Group to travel to Asmara or conduct investigations inside Eritrea. Since 1 January 2014, in pursuance of its mandate, the Group has, through the Secretariat, sent 79 letters to Member States, the Committee and several international and national entities.

20. On 19 September, in accordance with paragraph 28 of Security Council resolution 2111 (2013), the Monitoring Group provided its final reports to the Committee, which were transmitted to the Security Council on 13 October and issued as documents of the Council ([S/2014/726](#) and [S/2014/727](#)).

21. Following the adoption on 24 October of Security Council resolution 2182 (2014), the Secretary-General appointed five experts to be members of the Monitoring Group until 30 November 2015 ([S/2014/854](#)) in the following categories: finance, maritime/transport and humanitarian affairs. The Secretary-General will appoint the remaining three experts in the near future.

## **VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support**

22. In resolution 2142 (2014), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations on assistance provided by the United Nations, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, and on other technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in complying with the requirements set out in that resolution and in assisting the Government in improving its capacities to manage weapons and military equipment, including in monitoring and verification. In line with that request, the Department of Political Affairs undertook an assessment mission in Mogadishu and Nairobi from 12 to 18 March. The key findings and recommendations resulting from that mission are contained in the letter dated 3 April from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/243](#)).

23. In line with those recommendations, the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs provided direct technical assistance to support the Federal Government of Somalia with regard to its notification and reporting obligations pursuant to paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 9 of resolution 2142 (2014). In addition, when requested and where appropriate, the Division provided support to Member States and regional organizations on their notifications submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 (g) of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraph 4 of resolution 2142 (2014) and paragraphs 7 and 11 (a) of resolution 2111 (2013).

24. The Division provided administrative and substantive support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Member States, including Somalia, benefited from briefings on the Somalia and Eritrea sanction regimes, in particular regarding the arms embargo exemptions, the reporting mechanisms and the charcoal ban. In addition, the Division, together with the Monitoring Group and in consultation with the Committee, conducted outreach activities to raise awareness among Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant partners, about the Somalia and Eritrea sanction regimes, Committee procedures and the implementation of sanctions, in particular the charcoal ban.

25. The Division facilitated meetings between Member States and the Monitoring Group, in particular between the Group and the Office of the National Security Adviser to the President of Somalia. It also undertook a mission to Nairobi in support of the completion of the Monitoring Group's final reports.

26. The Division also managed the Committee's website in accordance with the Committee's guidelines, including by updating the sanctions list related to resolution 1844 (2008). In response to resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014), and to further promote the implementation of Security Council sanctions regimes by national authorities, the Division standardized the format of all Security Council sanctions lists and established the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, comprising the names included in all sanctions lists of the sanctions committees. In addition, the Division created and maintained the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices to promote the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.

27. As part of the Division's effort to recruit well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, and as is done annually, a note verbale was sent to all Member States in December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the Division's roster of experts. Upon the receipt of nominations, the Division will assess the suitability of nominated candidates for its roster, for future consideration for the relevant expert panels. The roster, developed in partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, uses a versatile technological platform to screen candidates against available terms of references for expert positions and manages their profiles for consideration for current and future positions on expert panels. The roster is designed to ensure that the sanctions committees have access to a broad pool of qualified candidates, with due regard for geographical diversity and gender balance. An invitation to join the roster does not guarantee actual selection or consideration for available positions.

28. In order to promote greater cooperation among the different panels, the Division organized a second annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 16 and 17 December. The event was attended by members of all 11 monitoring groups, teams and panels. The focus of the workshop was on enhancing cooperation with the United Nations system. Moreover, the Division created a collaborative web-based platform allowing each panel of experts to securely manage its own information and to promote working-level communication across panels in the fields of arms, finance, aviation, customs and transport.